



# THE DALLAS HERALD.

CHARLES R. PRYOR, Editor.

Dallas, Wednesday, January 25, 1880.

Special Notice is hereby given that the Dallas Herald is published every day except Sunday and public holidays, and is sold at the rate of one cent per copy in advance, and at the rate of two cents per copy when ordered by mail.

TEXAS ALMANAC, FOR 1880. FOR SALE AT THE HERALD OFFICE.

MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION. The Texas State Convention, held at Houston for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention, opened on Monday, January 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. For a list of the names of the advertisers, see the list on page 2.

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## Governor's Message.

We have not space to give the Message of Governor Houston in full, in today's issue, and in lieu thereof only a brief resume of leading points.

He has not had sufficient time since his inauguration to recommend all the modifications and improvements that the exigencies of the times seem to demand.

He considers first the condition of the Rio Grande frontier, and considers it an object of paramount importance, to give special attention towards quieting these disturbances.

As one of the means to accomplish this object, he mentions his proclamation issued 25th Dec.,—that persuasive document, about which so much has been said. He does not assume to know the origin of the disorders existing on that border, (although the report of the majority on the investigating committee is ample and to the point.)

He facilitates himself upon the fact that the Federal Government had afforded timely assistance. He pays a just compliment to Major Heintzelman, of the U. S. Army, who withholds his commendation of the gallantry of Capt. Ford. This omission is counterbalanced by a merited compliment to the Texas Rangers.

Desiring to lay the whole facts before the people, and the Legislature, he dispatched Messrs. Navarro and Taylor to Brownsville, with plenary powers in regard to the troops and discretionary powers as to the disturbances, their causes, &c. He traces the insecurity of our Mexican border to the withdrawal of the Federal Troops, and thinks the presence of said troops necessary to keep peace and quiet.

Although no appropriation has been made by the Legislature, he says that he has authorized Capt. Dalrymple, Burleson and Comer, to raise each sixty men for service. In regard to the Bill for frontier protection, he says the Bill affirms the Constitutional power already existing in the Executive; that it provides the manner in which troops are to be raised, but does not provide the means for paying them, hence he shall call out no more men than are absolutely necessary. He considers the defense of the frontier settlements properly belonging to the Federal Government, but in the event of a failure to give adequate assistance, he is for mounted Rangers, who are to be ultimately mustered into the United States service. He recommends a treaty with the tribes on our frontier and the payment of annuities on the Texas border. Instead of through Arkansas. He does not state what tribes are on our frontier, if any, or where they can be found. This policy it seems to us would draw back upon our border many of the thieving tribes that have long ago left it, and revive in a great measure many of the local disturbances, and much of the bitterness of feeling already existing on the frontier. He recommends the organization of the militia.

He sees but little in the condition of the Treasury to give him satisfaction, laments the continual drain from it, and the absence of corresponding income.—We will attend to this portion of the message more fully next week.

He thinks the several departments of the Government should be self-sustaining. He considers the condition of the General Land Office, and recommends an additional force to be used in completing the business already accumulated to a vast amount. He considers the Common School System, and is pleased with its working; and recommends to the Legislature to give aid to institutions of learning throughout the State. He considers the establishment of a University, a matter also for the future. The \$100,000 taken from the general and applied to the University fund, should be replaced and be subject to appropriation.

He considers our present land system defective, and recommends the resectioning of the public domain.—He disapproves of the policy of extending our frontier too rapidly and recommends a "base line" to be run at the extreme edge of our present settlement, and all outside lands withdrawn from location. He thinks this policy would secure the Indians from the depredations of the Indians, and as to all outsiders—on their own heads be their own misfortunes. He recommends the sale of all lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes, and thinks some means should be adopted to enable Assessors and Collectors to collect proper taxes upon lands owned out of their respective counties.

He recommends economy in reference to the public lands. He thinks the revenue laws should be so amended as to secure the services of competent men as Collectors and Assessors. His railroad policy is fashioned pretty much after that of the previous administration; and he sees but little utility in the office of State Engineer. He recommends the continuance of the Geological Survey, and the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau. He recommends a change in the time of holding the Legislature to the 15th Dec., and his reasons are good.

He discusses the matter of the Public Printing, but recommends nothing relative thereto, of much interest.

In regard to the publication of the laws, he recommends that they be published in one paper in each county, or at least one in each judicial district. He recommends the justice of a prompt payment to Texas of the balance now due from the Federal Government, and recommends an examination into the affairs of the Penitentiary.

He recommends a repeal of the law granting preemption privileges for every three negroes an individual may own. His remarks upon this point are a poor appeal to the passions and prejudices of the masses, and is but a repetition of the miserable cant used last summer in attempting to array the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder. Such appeals are founded upon a wrong conception of the state of public feeling, and are contrary to the true interests and welfare of the State. We dissent in toto from the sentiments of the Governor on this point, and believe them calculated to excite and perpetuate the very worst prejudices amongst a mixed population of slaveholders and non-slaveholders. His remarks upon Federal matters are in evident contradiction to the facts in the case. "The evidences of the determination of the North to abide by the Constitution and the Union, and to put down the fanatical efforts of misguided abolitionists," are in striking contrast with the facts of the last three months,—to say nothing of John Brown and his invasion of Virginia.—Misguided Abolitionists? Are there any who are not misguided,—and who can dare draw the distinction? He concludes with the assertion that he will maintain the Constitution in its full intent and meaning.

Upon the whole, the message would have been a pretty fair statement of the late canvass, and might have secured some votes, before the farce of Rule and Figure Work was exploded, and before the frontier discovered what sort of a man they have to rule over them.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN HOUSTON.—A very destructive fire broke out in the Cotton Warehouse of T. W. Whitmore, Houston, on the morning of the 16th inst., which completely destroyed the building, together with some 2500 bales of cotton. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, as it was seen to start out at five or six different places in the Warehouse at the same time. Every effort was made by the citizens and the fire companies, to stop the spread of the destructive element, but all they could do was to confine it to the Warehouse. The loss is set down by the Telegraph at the large sum of \$128,000, and on this there was little or no insurance. The cotton consumed was owned principally by planters on whom the loss will mainly fall; and the Telegraph adds that it will seriously affect the trade at the planters who are now in the market.

## A Move in the Right Direction.

We clip the following from the National Intelligencer:

A VETO IN MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Gov. Banks to-day returned the revised code to the Legislature with his veto, objecting to the militia chapter, and laying before the Legislature the opinion of the State's Attorney and Supreme Court Judges, who decide that the striking out of the words "white citizens" in the old statutes is unconstitutional, as it conflicted with the Federal laws and Government, who alone have power to decide what persons are competent to enrolment in the militia. The veto was an able document of some length, and was sustained by the Legislature by a large vote.

This shows something like a returning to common sense on the part of our Northern brethren. Such a move is worth thousands of Union Meetings, and their bombastic platitudes, and long winded resolutions. What we want is Legislation upon this subject; and one such effort is worth more to the South, in the way of perpetrating the Union, than all the soft nonsense of mush-head politicians and Union-drinkers, who possess the noise and confusion of the whirlwind without its strength. Legislation, sound and stringent is what we expect and demand from the North; and when her statute books are purged of all counter-legislation against our constitutional rights, we may expect a return to the prosperous and happy days that characterized our Union before madmen raved and laid their impious hands upon our Constitution and sought to cripple us in our rights. Away with the mush-heads, who pin their faith to the unmeaning platitudes of Union meetings. Union meetings do not make laws. Let the Legislatures of the States do the right thing and the Union will be saved.

Under the new apportionment bill, which is now before the Legislature, the counties of Dallas, Kaufman and Van Zandt are entitled to one Senator; Grayson and Collin, one; Fannin and Hunt, one; Ellis, Johnson and Tarrant, one; and Cook, Denton, Wise, Montague, Parker, Jack, Young, Clay, Wichita, Archer, Willinger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Knox and Haskell, one Senator and one Representative; the last 8 named are unorganized counties. Dallas gets two Representatives; Tarrant, one; Denton, one; Collin and Grayson, one each and a flounder between them; Ellis, Johnson and Parker, one.

A correspondent of the State Gazette, writing from Rio Grande City, pays a high compliment to the heroism of Capt. Ford, in the late rout of Cortinas' forces. His coolness and valor were marked with sound judgment, and never for a moment did he relax his pursuit until the rout was complete. As an officer, he stands high as well for personal bravery as for coolness and discretion. Texas may well feel proud of his efforts on this occasion. He is reported to have said before the fight, that if he could ever hear the sound of Cortinas' cannon, he would silence them before he stopped the fight. He kept his word—the cannon were silenced, and the enemy entirely dispersed. His Texans were willing to follow the out-throat murderer, Cortinas, to Monterey, if Ford would only lead them on.

Major Heintzelman has likewise distinguished himself for his bravery and skill during the short campaign. He is a United States officer, and already stands high in the army for his great personal bravery.

The State Gazette publishes a call, signed by about 113 Democrats, to hold a Democratic meeting in Austin, on the 11th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention at Galveston.—We judge from the names and their well known standing in the Democratic ranks, that the party is a unit in Texas. The self-styled Nationalists don't consider themselves in, we suppose, having had a "dilatation" of their own on the 22d December last. As that didn't work very well, they would better come back and act with their old friends, be united once more, and face the Black Republican cohorts in right good earnest. We would like to see the work of reconciliation commence at headquarters.

MORE "FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE."—That Gov. Houston has vetoed the Bill, supplementary, and amendatory of "an act to provide relief for the Pre-emption settlers."—We happen to know something of the state of feeling on the frontier, where the people feel deeply interested in this matter. His veto will fall like a hot shot into their camp; but thanks to a Democratic majority in the Legislature, the Bill will be passed over his head. In the Senate it passed without dissenting voice, and the Senate is Democratic. It is well for the Pre-emptionists that there is a Democratic Legislature to watch the veto power of the Opposition Governor; but the man who vetoes his own likeness will veto any thing else.

Conrad Zuehlke, the German who was arrested last year at Reunion, under a writ issued by the proper authorities at Austin, has been tried and acquitted of the last count in the indictments against him. He was defended by Messrs. Hancock and West. Says the Intelligencer, "no one will regret that a promising young man has been acquitted of charges so serious." This young man was highly esteemed by a most worthy and respectable family at Reunion, and we are pleased that their estimation of him is sustained by the action of the Court.

The Intelligencer speaks in flattering terms of the exertions of his lawyers in the "behalf of one who was without friends, and laboring under disadvantageous circumstances."

THE SPEAKERSHIP. THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Not the Speakership, (more the pity), but the fact that "Colossal Jack" is the tallest and best endorsed "Democrat" in Congress. Almost a Speaker.—Intelligencer.

But not quite. Since the 20th ballot, on the 9th January, the 31st on the 12th, has been held, and the "Colossal" is not quite so tall. He received on that ballot only 70 votes; if Jack is growing at all, it is like the cow's tail—having rather a downward tendency. Jack has not yet reached Milson's vote.—Will the Intelligencer solicitate itself the anti-Lecomptonites endorse Jack's squatter sovereignty notions?

The Gazette is speaking of the treason of Helper to his native South, and the pernicious effects of such a course, happily remarks:—

"When a man once falls from a high sense of honor and learns to play traitor, whether it be to his country, to his party—or to his religion, he sinks at each step, to deeper infamy, and more loathing depravity of heart! The most abject knave was once only mean and selfish."

REAGAN ON HOUSTON'S SHOULDER.—Ecce homo!—"So his persisting in urging the claims of Judge Reagan, after his intemperate refusal to enter barbed pig with the hero upon whose shoulders he had rode over the slave trade contrabandists, not giving the excuse, for refusing the feast, that he had married a wife, or bought six yoke of oxen, but that he adhered to the 'organization'."—Intelligencer.

The reverse of the picture is true—Houston on Reagan's shoulders riding into office, clinging to him like the Old Man of the Sea to Simbad, the Sailor, clinging with such tenacity that he would not be shaken off. But the fate of the Old Man of the Sea awaits him, now that he is dislodged from Reagan's shoulders.—his veto of the Relief Bill for the Pre-emptionists will do the work for the Old Hero. Reagan did well to shake him off at last, even if he had crossed the river—better late than never. But the fabled counsel of Reagan on Houston's shoulders, as fast as possible. Fortunately for young Brown, a horse near by was not with a big cutting

## The State Gazette, the organ (recognized) of the Democratic Party of the State of Texas uses the following language in its endorsement of Mr. Buchanan's Message:

"On the Southern question, there is much in President Buchanan's message which appeals to the hearts and understanding of States' Rights Democrats, and we thank him for his aid. When we look forward to the canvass of 1880, we fear that unless the principles which we have so earnestly and fearlessly maintained, and which the South desires, even under a President, nominally Democratic, to decline and fall into object submission and bondage to the Black Republican party."

Mr. Buchanan cordially congratulates Congress on the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the question of slavery in the territories. It has silenced the batteries of Douglas men at the South, and the sympathies will be with the North. It has done this. But we fear that the North either has shown that she does not endorse that decision—or like Douglas, denies that it prohibits the exercise of the power of unfriendly legislation in the territories. Such presses as the Intelligencer which would to-day be moaning in favor of squatter sovereignty, are driven to silence on that point, but the right to protect our property in the territories is even by these sheets desired and demanded as a "state rock" project!"

What becomes of the silly assertion, made by the Opposition Press of this State, that the Democracy were opposed to Mr. Buchanan's administration?—The Gazette has spoken in manly style, that carries conviction with it.

HOUSTON'S FRONTIER POLICY.—A VETO VETOED!—The veto message of Gov. Houston on a bill supplementary to, and amendatory of, "an act to provide relief for Pre-emption settlers," was taken up in the State Senate, on the 11th inst., and passed over his head: YEAH—29—NAY—30.

QUERY.—Where is the Houston frontier party? GAZETTE.

HELLO ANSWERS, No where! oh!

MULE EARED RABBIT HUNT. POINT LEONARD, Johnson County, Jan. 14th, 1880.

Dear Herald!—I see in your last issue an account of a mule eared rabbit hunt by a party of ladies and gentlemen of your county, which I may very appropriately be called "much ado about nothing."

If these Nimrods will come up to Johnson county, we will show them sport worth the name.

Why air, I and five others had a little social mule eared rabbit hunt in private way yesterday. We spent part of the day in chase with hounds and curs, (not grey hounds) and we bagged seventy one mule eared rabbits, besides molly cotton tails, that were not counted.

CADDO PEAK.

Was there a sleet on the ground?

From Belknap's more Indian Depredations. BELKNAP, TEXAS, Jan. 17th, 1880.

Dear Herald!—I suppose our wise men at the Capital know perfectly well what they are about, but if they or somebody else don't "hurry up," our frontier will soon be fasted of this. Willst the balance of the States be organized companies for the protection of our people, are being harassed by the Indians. Indian sign and Indians themselves, have been repeatedly seen within the last few weeks, but no demonstration was made by them until last Saturday morning. Rev. Mr. Tackett, and three of his sons, the youngest not 14, were driving some cattle home on Fish creek, some 7 or 8 miles from here. They thought it best to keep the road, and were not far from a body of Indians who, until then, had been concealed in a ravine. Mr. Tackett and sons immediately ran to a clump of bushes, where to avoid the arrows it was necessary for them to get on their knees, or lay down. The Indians seeing this, supposed they had either killed or so badly wounded them, that no resistance would or could be offered to the operation of scalping, and immediately charged, with knives in their hands, and yelling like fiends; but they were mistaken, our gallant circuit rider and his brave boys thought they would be more in the fashion if they were their own hair—

"And when we were to see them, they were not there."

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## Stanley & Nimmo's Pastory.

We had the pleasure of attending, on Christmas day, in company with a few invited guests, a Christmas dinner, given by the proprietors of this extensive establishment, to their operatives, numbering, we believe, some eighty or ninety men. The table was about one hundred feet in length, and spread in the second story of the main building.

At two o'clock, the bell summoned all parties to the feast—and a feast truly it was, for before us, in magnificent abundance, were "fish, flesh and fowl," the abundance of life, with every variety of sweetmeats and delicacies to match, all, too, having an air of neatness and care resembling a banquet to some tender bride, or a happy people's offering in commemoration of the day that gave our nation birth. No kid-gloved aristocracy nor jockeyed millionaires, scarce knowing how they are fed, were there, to cock their noses at the world in mockery at the barely ones who alone keep the world in motion—but men and women, stout and cheery, robust with the health and happiness that an active life alone can give, rendered the scene a grand exhibition of the mobility of labor.

No bacchanalian gulf nor vulgar wit was heard, to disturb and put to the blush the dignity that attaches to true gentility, but a modest reserve—an unassuming pride pervaded the whole assembly—a pride of conscious merit. The scene passed off quietly, without the assistance of police, and we were each succeeding Christmas day may bring about a repetition of the scene of happiness, sobriety, and tranquility that characterized the occasion and its participants.

While on the subject, we may as well state that the slaughter at the establishment is now pretty well over—four thousand head of cattle, and some sheep for the season. And to show what they dispatch they transport business, we will state the fact that the morning of the 21st ult., found them with 177 head of cattle in the pen, and at 4 o'clock on the evening of the same day every beef was butchered, nicely cleaned, quartered and hanging in the cooling room. The reputation of this establishment, with its extensive and convenient arrangement, has gone abroad. Men of experience, who have visited the best arranged pastories in the world, pronounce its whole construction unsurpassed by any thing of the kind in the country. Their systems are expeditious to hold, at the same time, two thousand head of six year old cattle, and every other arrangement is on a scale of equal magnitude. Their pens are arranged as to conduct water from the bayon to every department, enabling them to keep all things as clean and also as their pride, comfort or fancy may dictate. It is styled by competent judges a model pastory, and we have no doubt, justly so. Their beef, we understand, has commanded the highest price in both the New York and London markets, and is well known, has secured an enviable reputation wherever it is known. This is their second season, and it is to be hoped that each succeeding one will bring to them enlarged profits and an extended reputation.—Jefferson Gazette.

From the McKinney Messenger.

GAINESVILLE, TEXAS, Jan. 4th, 1880.

Editor McKinney Messenger.—I have lately been up Red River a considerable distance, and looking over the country. There are some fine lands and range in Jack county, but I found nothing to suit me exactly, until I got to the Wichitas. Crossing the Little Wichita high upon the road towards Van Dora's Station, I found a very fine country—good timber and water and excellent land. There is also an excellent country for land on the Big Wichita, but no timber comparable to that on the Little. River I reached Hubert's settlement near the mouth of the Little Wichita. This had been so often extolled to me as "The Eden of Texas," per excellence, that as usual I expected to be disappointed—and was, but most agreeably so: for I found the reality to far exceed anything I had read or heard of in the country. I found the land to be the greatest in the country. It is a fine land, and is as green as a wheat field. There are an abundance of fine springs in every direction, any amount of most excellent timber—oak, black walnut, pecan, elm, ash, hickory, wild cherry, (large growth) cotton wood, of any size—white water oak, black jack, 3 to 4 feet through, and very superior hard wood to 5 feet through in the timber—oak and apple well. The land is a dark chocolate or iron color, apparently very rich. Every thing that has been planted seems to grow luxuriantly. Mr. Hubert is an old Texan and owns a large amount of land in this (Clay) county, some 10 or 20,000 acres where he is settled.

Several of my friends in Collin and the adjoining counties wish me to let them know if I found a country to suit me. I can't write to all, and many of them take your paper; hence this communication.—I will only add and look for your selves. The Little Wichita near the mouth is the country for me.

ASA GROVE.

Very respectfully,

If the Clarkeville Standard and Dallas Herald, will copy they will confer a favor on some of their subscribers.

ASA GROVE.

From the La Grange States Rights Democrat.

"A Daguerrotype of the Fire-Brat."

If "Dams rumor has told an o'er true tale" the announcement of our desire to furnish the Democracy of this section with a paper of Southern States Rights principles, fell in the camp of the enemy like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky. Our political notions were thrown to the four winds; and the third became fourthly at least at the idea of a "Daguerrotype of the Fire-Brat." John A. Quitman—dis-Unionist! (1) coming into their midst. Indeed, the "fire-brat" was represented by those political weather-cocks, as an "enormous baste, with two hind legs, and two behind forelegs, and no tail at all most"—a sort of human devil, whose personality should never be alluded to only when ghosts are all abroad and "goblins dammed." But, if the subjoined article from the Vicksburg (Miss.) Sun—a Journal, with whose courteous and gentlemanly conductors we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance—be a correct daguerrotype of that class of the genus homo, we would have no objection to the publication of it with our various objections to the application with which we have dubbed. Instead of being the fire-brand, who, in his ultra views, would sever every bond of Union, he is the bold champion of freedom, willing to sacrifice all for its sake. He is ever ready to oppose all corruption, not merely by denouncing it, but by combatting it with all his might. Many political gamblers have felt the violence of his mighty wrath, and it is for this reason he is regarded by some as a sort of "political devil." Whether combatting the trickeries of cunning politicians, or fighting for his country's cause, he is always actuated by the same unquenchable spirit; he is a patriot; in him oppression finds a bitter enemy and the oppressed a strong friend. In short, he is one who dares do everything consistent with reason and justice to advance the material greatness and strengthen the political power of the section he loves so well, and, if by admiring his character we are a "fire-brat," then be it so.

"The fire-brat that we are acquainted with may be described as an obstreperous sort of a fellow who is so unreasonable as to refuse to advocate or ponder to free-soilism, and so perverse as to stand upon the constitution of the United States, and the United States is governed by the Supreme Court, in language undisputable and undisputed, and claim such protection and such rights as are thereunto guaranteed to him."

This is the true fire-brat, and is he not a glorious specimen of the genus homo? How manly is his bearing and how defiant his port—how glorious in action and noble in thought. Commend us to such a man, wherever you find him. We have a weakness for all such characters. He is as unselfish in deeds as he is unwavering in faith and honest of heart. Principle with him is everything—the Alpha and Omega of his political faith. Honor he wears as the lover wears the bride of his heart. He scorns treachery, and loathes with exceeding loathing and contempt that conservatism of tone and temper which submits to every insult and bears uncomplainingly the yoke of bondage. Snuffing treason in every tainted breeze, and smelling the battle far off, he warns his comrades of the approaching evil, and bids them to strike the blow that will regenerate and disenthral them from the chains of the oppressor.

There is no better patriot than the genuine fire-brat—none more worthy of the distinguished considerations of the country of his birth. In defense of his country's banner, he would fight to the death, just as he would offer himself up as a willing sacrifice in defense of his own honor, which he prizes as he does the apple of his eye. A splendid specimen of the genuine gentleman is your much abused fire-brat. Knowing what is due from one gentleman to another, he neither offers nor takes an insult; but acting upon the golden rule he does not offend others as he would do to himself, and is content with no treatment which falls short of even and exact justice. In the words of the poet, "he is a man of honor."

## sumes upon his forbearance when insulted.—

Such a man was that great type of a fire-brat, George Washington, and such were his noble emulators who stood by him in the days that tried men's souls, and fought the battles of the Revolution out to a glorious termination. Show us a fire-brat in the true sense of the term, and we will show you a noble, self-sacrificing spirit, who has the boldness to proclaim his sentiments and the will and the energy to carry them into execution—despite the ravings of his enemies and the opposition of his more conservative friends. Such a man has that within him that raises mortals to the skies, without the least admixture of the spirit which drags angels down from their blessed habitation. Chivalrous, bold and true to his faith, the fire-brat is a man that we all should admire, and admiring, should imitate his virtues, and act upon the honest maxims that fall from his lips, like manna from heaven!"

Telegraphic.—Congressional.